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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

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11 ALVARO OROSCO,
12 Plaintiff,
13 vs.

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15 TIFRON, INC. D/B/A SPUDNUTS
16 DOUGHNUTS; and DOES 1 to 10,
17 Defendants.

Case No.:

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE
RELIEF AND DAMAGES FOR DENIAL
OF CIVIL RIGHTS OF A DISABLED
PERSON IN VIOLATIONS OF

1. AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES
ACT, 42 U.S.C. §12131 et seq.;

2. CALIFORNIA'S UNRUH CIVIL
RIGHTS ACT;

3. CALIFORNIA'S DISABLED
PERSONS ACT;

4. CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY
CODE;

5. NEGLIGENCE

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23 Plaintiff ALVARO OROSCO ("Plaintiff") complains of Defendants TIFRON,
24 INC. D/B/A SPUDNUTS DOUGHNUTS; and DOES 1 to 10 ("Defendants") and alleges
25 as follows:

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PARTIES

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2 1. Plaintiff is a California resident with a physical disability. Plaintiff is
3 paraplegic, and is substantially limited in his ability to walk. Plaintiff requires the use of a
4 wheelchair at all times when traveling in public.

5 2. Defendants are, or were at the time of the incident, the real property owners,
6 business operators, lessors and/or lessees of the real property for a donut shop
7 (“Business”) located at or about 3810 W. Channel Islands Blvd., Oxnard, California.

8 3. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate or
9 otherwise of Defendant DOES 1 through 10, and each of them, are unknown to Plaintiff,
10 who therefore sues said Defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff will ask leave of
11 Court to amend this Complaint when the true names and capacities have been
12 ascertained. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and, based thereon, alleges that each such
13 fictitiously named Defendants are responsible in some manner, and therefore, liable to
14 Plaintiff for the acts herein alleged.

15 4. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges that, at all relevant
16 times, each of the Defendants was the agent, employee, or alter-ego of each of the other
17 Defendants, and/or was acting in concert with each of the other Defendants, and in doing
18 the things alleged herein was acting with the knowledge and consent of the other
19 Defendants and within the course and scope of such agency or employment relationship.

20 5. Whenever and wherever reference is made in this Complaint to any act or
21 failure to act by a defendant or Defendants, such allegations and references shall also be
22 deemed to mean the acts and failures to act of each Defendant acting individually, jointly
23 and severally.

24 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

25 6. The Court has jurisdiction of this action pursuant to 28 USC §§ 1331 and
26 1343 for violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, (42 USC §12101, *et*
27 *seq.*).
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7. Pursuant to pendant jurisdiction, attendant and related causes of action, arising from the same nucleus of operating facts, are also brought under California law, including, but not limited to, violations of California Civil Code §§51, 51.5, 52(a), 52.1, 54, 54., 54.3 and 55.

8. Plaintiff's claims are authorized by 28 USC §§ 2201 and 2202.

9. Venue is proper in this court pursuant to 28 USC §1391(b). The real property which is the subject of this action is located in this district, Ventura County, California, and that all actions complained of herein take place in this district.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

10. In or about September of 2023, Plaintiff went to the Business.

11. The Business is a donut shop business establishment, open to the public, and is a place of public accommodation that affects commerce through its operation. Defendants provide parking spaces for customers.

12. While attempting to enter the Business during each visit, Plaintiff personally encountered a number of barriers that interfered with his ability to use and enjoy the goods, services, privileges, and accommodations offered at the Business.

13. To the extent of Plaintiff's personal knowledge, the barriers at the Business included, but were not limited to, the following:

a. Defendants failed to comply with the federal and state standards for the parking space designated for persons with disabilities. Defendants failed to provide proper van accessible space designated for the persons with disabilities as there were no “NO PARKING” markings painted on the surface of the access aisle. Additionally, the access aisle did not meet the minimum required 60-inch width.

b. Defendants failed to comply with the federal and state standards for the parking space designated for persons with disabilities. Defendants failed to provide an access aisle with level surface slope as there was a permanent ramp installed within the boundaries of the access aisle.

- 1 a. A failure to make reasonable modification in policies, practices, or
2 procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford such
3 goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations
4 to individuals with disabilities, unless the entity can demonstrate that
5 making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of
6 such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or
7 accommodations. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii).
- 8 b. A failure to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that no
9 individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or
10 otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the
11 absence of auxiliary aids and services, unless the entity can
12 demonstrate that taking such steps would fundamentally alter the
13 nature of the good, service, facility, privilege, advantage, or
14 accommodation being offered or would result in an undue burden. 42
15 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iii).
- 16 c. A failure to remove architectural barriers, and communication barriers
17 that are structural in nature, in existing facilities, and transportation
18 barriers in existing vehicles and rail passenger cars used by an
19 establishment for transporting individuals (not including barriers that
20 can only be removed through the retrofitting of vehicles or rail
21 passenger cars by the installation of a hydraulic or other lift), where
22 such removal is readily achievable. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv).
- 23 d. A failure to make alterations in such a manner that, to the maximum
24 extent feasible, the altered portions of the facility are readily
25 accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, including
26 individuals who use wheelchairs or to ensure that, to the maximum
27 extent feasible, the path of travel to the altered area and the
28 bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the altered

1 area, are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with
2 disabilities where such alterations to the path or travel or the
3 bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the altered area
4 are not disproportionate to the overall alterations in terms of cost and
5 scope. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(2).

6 21. Where parking spaces are provided, accessible parking spaces shall be
7 provided. 1991 ADA Standards § 4.1.2(5); 2010 ADA Standards § 208. One in every
8 eight accessible spaces, but not less than one, shall be served by an access aisle 96 in
9 (2440 mm) wide minimum and shall be designated “van accessible.” 1991 ADA
10 Standards § 4.1.2(5)(b). For every six or fraction of six parking spaces, at least one shall
11 be a van accessible parking space. 2010 ADA Standards § 208.2.4.

12 22. For the parking spaces, access aisles shall be marked with a blue painted
13 borderline around their perimeter. The area within the blue borderlines shall be marked
14 with hatched lines a maximum of 36 inches (914 mm) on center in a color contrasting
15 with that of the aisle surface, preferably blue or white. The words "NO PARKING" shall
16 be painted on the surface within each access aisle in white letters a minimum of 12 inches
17 (305 mm) in height and located to be visible from the adjacent vehicular way. CBC §
18 11B-502.3.3.

19 23. Here, Defendants failed to provide a proper access aisle as there were no
20 “NO PARKING” markings painted on the parking surface. Moreover, Defendants failed
21 to provide the access aisle with the minimum width of 60 inches.

22 24. Under the 1991 Standards, parking spaces and access aisles must be level
23 with surface slopes not exceeding 1:50 (2%) in all directions. 1991 Standards § 4.6.2.
24 Accessible parking spaces shall be at least 96 in (2440 mm) wide. Parking access aisles
25 shall be part of an accessible route to the building or facility entrance and shall comply
26 with 4.3. Two accessible parking spaces may share a common access aisle. Parked
27 vehicle overhangs shall not reduce the clear width of an accessible route. Parking spaces
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1 and access aisles shall be level with surface slopes not exceeding 1:50 (2%) in all
2 directions. 1991 Standards § 4.6.3.

3 25. Here, the access aisle is not level with the parking spaces as there was a
4 permanent ramp installed within the boundaries of the access aisle. Under the 2010
5 Standards, access aisles shall be at the same level as the parking spaces they serve.
6 Changes in level are not permitted. 2010 Standards § 502.4. "Access aisles are required
7 to be nearly level in all directions to provide a surface for transfer to and from vehicles."
8 2010 Standards § 502.4 Advisory. Id. No more than a 1:48 slope is permitted.

9 26. A public accommodation shall maintain in operable working condition those
10 features of facilities and equipment that are required to be readily accessible to and usable
11 by persons with disabilities by the Act or this part. 28 C.F.R. 35.211(a).

12 27. By failing to maintain the facility to be readily accessible and usable by
13 Plaintiff, Defendants are in violation of Plaintiff's rights under the ADA and its related
14 regulations.

15 28. The Business has denied and continues to deny full and equal access to
16 Plaintiff and to other people with disabilities. Plaintiff has been and will continue to be
17 discriminated against due to the lack of accessible facilities, and therefore, seeks
18 injunctive relief to alter facilities to make such facilities readily accessible to and usable
19 by individuals with disabilities.

20 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

21 **VIOLATION OF THE UNRUH CIVIL RIGHTS ACT**

22 29. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior
23 paragraphs in this complaint.

24 30. California Civil Code § 51 states, "All persons within the jurisdiction of this
25 state are free and equal, and no matter what their sex, race, color, religion, ancestry,
26 national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sexual
27 orientation, citizenship, primary language, or immigration status are entitled to the full
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1 and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business
2 establishments of every kind whatsoever.”

3 31. California Civil Code § 52 states, “Whoever denies, aids or incites a denial,
4 or make any discrimination or distinction contrary to Section 51, 51.5, or 51.6, is liable
5 for each and every offense for the actual damages, and any amount that may be
6 determined by a jury, or a court sitting without a jury, up to a maximum of three times the
7 amount of actual damage but in no case less than four thousand dollars (\$4,000) and any
8 attorney’s fees that may be determined by the court in addition thereto, suffered by any
9 person denied the rights provided in Section 51, 51.5, or 51.6.

10 32. California Civil Code § 51(f) specifies, “a violation of the right of any
11 individual under federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336)
12 shall also constitute a violation of this section.”

13 33. The actions and omissions of Defendants alleged herein constitute a denial
14 of full and equal accommodation, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services by
15 physically disabled persons within the meaning of California Civil Code §§ 51 and 52.
16 Defendants have discriminated against Plaintiff in violation of California Civil Code §§
17 51 and 52.

18 34. The violations of the Unruh Civil Rights Act caused Plaintiff to experience
19 difficulty, discomfort, or embarrassment. The Defendants are also liable for statutory
20 damages as specified in California Civil Code §55.56(a)-(c).

21 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

22 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA DISABLED PERSONS ACT**

23 35. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior
24 paragraphs in this complaint.

25 36. California Civil Code § 54.1(a) states, “Individuals with disabilities shall be
26 entitled to full and equal access, as other members of the general public, to
27 accommodations, advantages, facilities, medical facilities, including hospitals, clinics,
28 and physicians’ offices, and privileges of all common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles,

1 railroad trains, motorbuses, streetcars, boats, or any other public conveyances or modes
2 of transportation (whether private, public, franchised, licensed, contracted, or otherwise
3 provided), telephone facilities, adoption agencies, private schools, hotels, loading places,
4 places of public accommodations, amusement, or resort, and other places in which the
5 general public is invited, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by
6 law, or state or federal regulation, and applicable alike to all persons.

7 37. California Civil Code § 54.3(a) states, “Any person or persons, firm or
8 corporation who denies or interferes with admittance to or enjoyment of public facilities
9 as specified in Sections 54 and 54.1 or otherwise interferes with the rights of an
10 individual with a disability under Sections 54, 54.1 and 54.2 is liable for each offense for
11 the actual damages, and any amount as may be determined by a jury, or a court sitting
12 without a jury, up to a maximum of three times the amount of actual damages but in no
13 case less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and any attorney’s fees that may be
14 determined by the court in addition thereto, suffered by any person denied the rights
15 provided in Section 54, 54.1, and 54.2.

16 38. California Civil Code § 54(d) specifies, “a violation of the right of an
17 individual under Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336) also
18 constitute a violation of this section, and nothing in this section shall be construed to limit
19 the access of any person in violation of that act.

20 39. The actions and omissions of Defendants alleged herein constitute a denial
21 of full and equal accommodation, advantages, and facilities by physically disabled
22 persons within the meaning of California Civil Code § 54. Defendants have
23 discriminated against Plaintiff in violation of California Civil Code § 54.

24 40. The violations of the California Disabled Persons Act caused Plaintiff to
25 experience difficulty, discomfort, and embarrassment. The Defendants are also liable for
26 statutory damages as specified in California Civil Code §55.56(a)-(c).

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FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE § 19955, et seq.

41. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior paragraphs in this complaint.

42. Plaintiff and other similar physically disabled persons who require the use of a wheelchair are unable to use public facilities on a “full and equal” basis unless each such facility is in compliance with the provisions of California Health & Safety Code § 19955 et seq. Plaintiff is a member of the public whose rights are protected by the provisions of California Health & Safety Code § 19955 et seq.

43. The purpose of California Health & Safety Code § 1995 et seq. is to ensure that public accommodations or facilities constructed in this state with private funds adhere to the provisions of Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 4450) of Division 5 of Title 1 of the Government Code. The code relating to such public accommodations also require that “when sanitary facilities are made available for the public, clients, or employees in these stations, centers, or buildings, they shall be made available for persons with disabilities.

44. Title II of the ADA holds as a “general rule” that no individual shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of goods (or use), services, facilities, privileges, and accommodations offered by any person who owns, operates, or leases a place of public accommodation. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a). Further, each and every violation of the ADA also constitutes a separate and distinct violation of California Civil Code §§ 54(c) and 54.1(d), thus independently justifying an award of damages and injunctive relief pursuant to California law, including but not limited to Civil Code § 54.3 and Business and Professions Code § 17200, et seq.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

NEGLIGENCE

45. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior paragraphs in this complaint.

47. Defendants breached their duty of care by violating the provisions of ADA, Unruh Civil Rights Act and California Disabled Persons Act.

PRAAYER FOR RELIEF

1. For preliminary and permanent injunction directing Defendants to comply with the Americans with Disability Act and the Unruh Civil Rights Act;

3. Award of all reasonable restitution for Defendants' unfair competition practices;

5. Prejudgment interest pursuant to California Civil Code § 3291; and

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Dated: December 12, 2023

By: /s/ Jason J. Kim
Jason J. Kim, Esq.
Attorneys for Plaintiff